vices. These issues will be now discussed in the UNCTAD VII schedsjed to be held in Colombia in February 1992.

The Tehran Declaration says, *inter alia,* that the dialogue towards a new partnership for development must be prageaatici and realistic, non-confrontational based on a mutuality of interest, and above all aimed at achieving, through a gradual deepening of the international consensus on specific issues, concrete agreements that can be implemented. It must also lead to the establishment of mechanisms for follow-up on the actions agreed upon and monitor the extent to which they are being carried out. The focus of the dialogue must be the strengthening of national and international action and multilateral co-operation for a healthy, secure and equitable world ecor nomy, and more specifically the promotion of economic growth, technological capabilities and accelerated development in the ■developing countries.

The Ministers reaffirmed the continuing validity of the central mandate of UNCTAD on trade and development issues and its role as a universal and democratic forum for global economic policy analysis, co-ordination and negotiations as well as an instrument for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries. The existing network of international economic relations and institutions lias to be made more supportive of the development process and adapted to changes that are taking place in the political and economic environment. The G-77 said the UNCTAD lias a crucial role to play in the new global situation. For that UNCTAD must undergo the necessary institutional adaptation in the context of the ongoing reform of the economic and social sectors Of the United Nations. It was stressed that every effort should be made to strengthen the effectivness and relevance of UNCTAD in international and national policy making. In order to revitalise UNCTAD's prominent role as a universal forum of negotiations, the G-77 declared that it would be necessary *to* introduce changes in the structure of the intergovernmental .machinery, methods of work and mechanisms and methods of negotiations by allowing complementary forums of country association through a flexible group system. The G-77 said that the UNCTAD Secretariat must be given the necessary authority and independence and provided with adequate resources to carry out effectively the task entrusted to at.

बासमती चावल का निर्यात

1934. डा० अन्वार अहमद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष बासमती चावल का निर्यात करने की अनुमति लेने के लिए कितनी फर्मों, कंपनियों अथवा व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन किया था तथा उनमें किन-किन कंपनियों अथवा व्यक्तियों को निर्यात की अनुमति दी गई तथा प्रत्येक को कितना-कितना आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई ;

(ख) इस चयन के लिए अपनाए गए मानदण्डों और नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को चावल के निर्यात की अनुमति प्रदान करने में हुए किसी कदाचार की जानकारी है ; और हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की उच्च स्तरीय जांच करायी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सलमान खुर्शीद) : (क) से (घ) बासमती चावल का निर्यात मुक्त रूप से किए जाने की अनुमति है । इसलिए, फर्मों, कम्पनियों और अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों द्वारा निर्यात अनुमति हेतु आवेदन करने और इस बारे में अनुमति प्रदान करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

India's trade agreement with foreign Courtries

1035. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to finalise annual trade agreetneats for 1992 with some foreign Governments;